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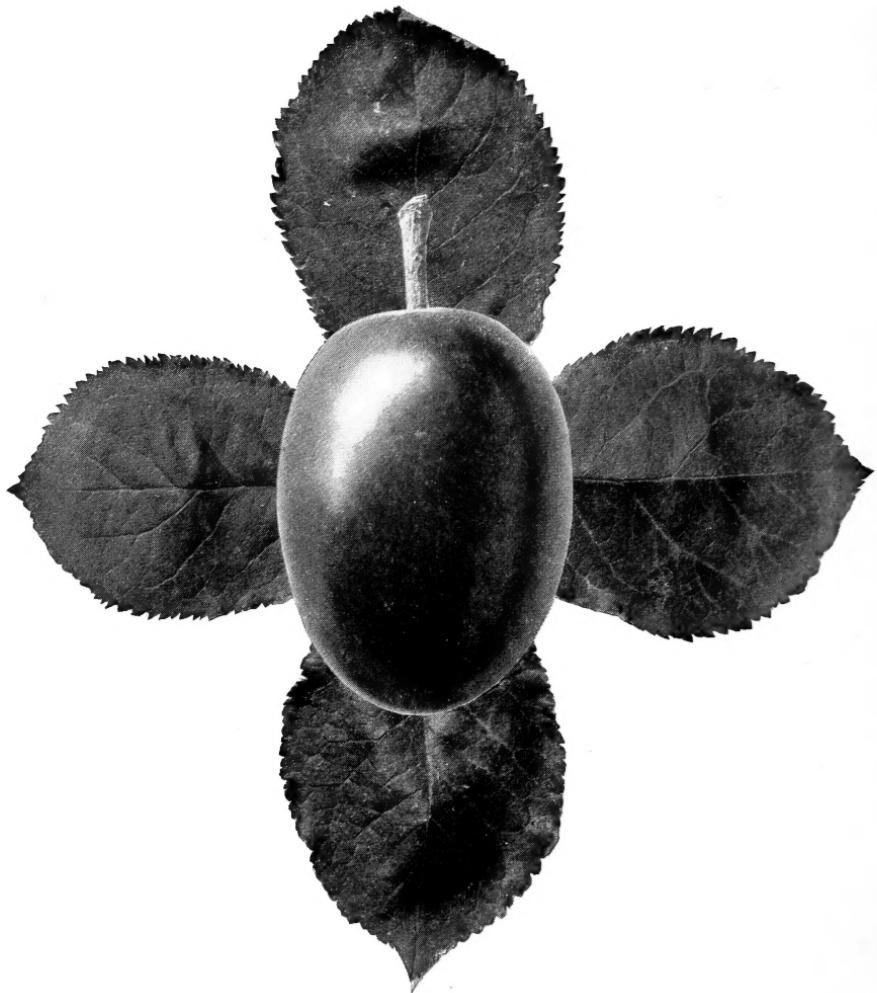
1906

LUTHER BURBANK,
MASTER OF MODERN
HORTICULTURE



Burbank's Latest Creation
"The Stoneless Plum"
"MIRACLE"

WASH.



Fruit and foliage of the Miracle Plum

Burbank's Latest Creation

THE STONELESS PLUM MIRACLE

BY AGREEMENT, the firm whose name appears below is authorized to solicit and receive orders for trees of the MIRACLE PLUM, which will have attached the Miracle trade-mark label, as a guaranty of their genuineness.



WASHINGTON NURSERY COMPANY
TOPPENISH, WASH.

BRANCH OFFICE: DETROIT, MICH.

Agents Wanted Everywhere - Write Today

INTRODUCTION



E introduce this new creation of Mr. Burbank's wholly on its merits as set forth by himself and other world-famed scientists and horticulturists, feeling sure that no word of ours could add to its value or increase the interest that will attach to this wonderful production of this wonderful man. Sometimes it would almost appear as if he were defying the laws of nature, yet, always working through and with nature's forces, he accomplishes that which to the ordinary mind approaches the miraculous, while he, from the beginning of his experiment, has had in mind the very object attained. In crossing the thorny, scraggy fruit *Prunus Sans Noyeau* with the French prune, he had in mind a stoneless plum; and, behold, we have the **Miracle.**

Parentage of the Miracle Plum

Prunus Sans Noyeau, the pistillate parent, is a hardy French Plum of dwarfish habit, bearing a very small, partially stoneless fruit, not much larger than a good-sized bean. The staminate parent is the well-known French prune (*Petite d'Agen*) of commerce, also a thrifty-growing, hardy tree bearing immense crops of the sweetest fruit of all Plums. It is from the French Prune that the Miracle gets its good qualities in fruit, while hardiness and bearing qualities are characteristic of both parents.

The Miracle Plum tree is inclined to branch low, forming a compact and symmetrical head, with dark green foliage and short-jointed, close-grained wood; inclined to be dwarfish in habit for a standard tree.

In general appearance the Miracle resembles the Damson type of Plums, and will thrive and grow well wherever the Damson succeeds, as there is no strain of the tender types of Plums in the Miracle combination; its hardiness in all temperate climates where Plums grow is assured.

From The Rural New-Yorker, August 22, 1903:

THE MIRACLE PLUM

On July 17 we received from Luther Burbank, of California, samples of his new Miracle Plum. It was dark in color, with the heavy blue bloom characteristic of the Damson class. The flesh was yellow, tinged with purple, sweet, rich and juicy, quality highest. The "stone" was represented by a simple fragment or spicula near the stem end, the kernel otherwise lying imbedded

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in the delicious pulp. The Plum, as a whole, could be bitten or cut through in any direction without interference. The specimen was in perfect condition after its long journey from California. If the tree proves vigorous and productive under eastern conditions, there is no doubt of the value of the Miracle among Plums. Mr. Burbank gives the following facts concerning the history of the Plum:

BURBANK'S HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE MIRACLE

About sixteen or eighteen years ago I sent to a French nurseryman for the *Prunus Sans Noyeau*, a fruit which has been known as a curiosity for hundreds of years. This soon fruited with me, producing a fruit about the size of a small cherry, having a Damson color and flavor, with a stone partially covering the pit, and growing on an unproductive, rambling, thorny bush. This was carefully crossed with the French Prune and other Plums, and after about ten years I began to see the results in sweet and sour Damson-like fruits of all sizes. At last, about four years ago, in a lot of these hybrid seedlings, a strong, vigorous, close-jointed tree with large leaves and very prominent buds was raised, which produced the fruit called Miracle, of much better flavor than even the best Damsons, of greatly improved form, size, color and quality, and the stone wholly eliminated. Like several others of these hybrid seedlings, this new and first really stoneless hybrid Plum not only resembles, but even surpasses its staminate parent, the French Prune, in size, and resembles it in general form, and especially in its enormous productiveness, but having a much heavier blue bloom, thus more resem-

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bling some of the German and Hungarian prunes. While not containing sugar enough to be classed among the drying prunes, for cooking it must supplant all the Damsons, as it is larger and more productive, if possible, than any of them which are noted for their productiveness. Experiments are to be continued in this very interesting line, and among the thousands of hybrid seedlings of the last generation a large number show that they have still further valuable distinctive qualities. It has been a tedious and highly expensive matter to breed out the stone from the plum, and at the same time increase its size, quality and productiveness, as only a small proportion of the seedlings are stoneless, and most of them show the many undesirable qualities usually found in seedlings,—so that to produce a stoneless fruit of good quality has been a monumental task which very few would be willing to follow up. Probably not one person in a million realizes the fact that such a plum could hardly be produced for less than the cost of half a score of average New England farms, yet such are the facts.

Extracts from an article written by Prof. Hugo de Vries, the eminent botanist, and originator of the mutation theory:

A VISIT TO LUTHER BURBANK

By Prof. Hugo de Vries, University of Amsterdam, Holland

For many years I had wished to make a study of fruit culture in California, and especially of the production of new varieties. One reason which, more than others, made me decide to accept an invitation to visit California, was the prospect of making the personal acquaintance of Luther Burbank.

Burbank is the man who creates all the novelties in horticulture, a work which every one cannot do. It requires a great genius and an almost incredible capacity for work, together with a complete devotion to the purpose in view, to accomplish

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such results. Burbank possesses all these qualifications, and his previous achievements have excelled all expectations to such an extent that it is rightly presumed that no possible improvements are beyond his reach.

As soon as I had decided about my plans, I wrote to Burbank and told him my desire. I had previously been in correspondence with him, and a few years ago I had hoped to meet him at the Congress of Hybridologists in London, but his arduous labors prevented him from being present. My wish to see him was, however, met with the greatest cordiality. Others had naturally the same desire, and we were consequently all invited to come together to Santa Rosa, where Burbank lives, and to inspect, under his personal guidance, his experimental plots. He set apart an evening and a whole day for our visit. How many crossings and selections he had to sacrifice for this I do not know. Our party was a rather large one. There was Prof. Svante Arrhenius, the man who with Van't Hoff laid the foundation of modern physical chemistry. Among all the savants I ever had the fortune to meet, he certainly is the man with the widest knowledge and the broadest interests, and his opinion about Burbank's methods was of the greatest value to all of us. In our party was also the physiologist, Jacques Loeb, the discoverer of many important phenomena in regard to fertilization in lower animals. His studies have led him to the question of the causes of life, and of those life functions which give animals and plants their characteristics, expressed in the differences of kinds and varieties. These characteristics cannot be studied to advantage except by means of hybridizing. So far no one in the whole world has made crossings on a larger scale than Burbank, and it was only natural that there should be many points in common between the studies of both these men. Our party was under the guidance of Professors Wickson and Osterhout, of the University of California. Both are personal friends of Burbank and, notwithstanding the distance, often visit him to keep posted on the progress of his work.

The making of hybrids from the different species of plums naturally brought us to a subject which, for me, was of the greatest importance from a scientific standpoint. As Arrhenius and Loeb also felt more interest in the theoretical side of these problems, I took the first opportunity to bring the conversation to that point.

I had in mind the "pitless prune" Miracle. Just imagine this, reader! Next day Burbank took us to a plum tree heavily loaded with clear blue, very attractive plums. He picked a few and asked us to bite right through the middle of the fruit. We did as requested, and, although we knew there was no stone in the plum, we experienced a feeling of wonder and astonishment. Inside the plum was a seed, like an almond in its shell, and with the taste of an almond, but without the stony covering. When cutting through the fruit we found the seed surrounded by the green fruit-flesh, the innermost part of which was a jelly-like mass.

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Osterhout told us about the impression this plum made on Professor Bailey, Professor of Agriculture at Cornell University. He came unprepared before this tree, and Burbank, always full of humor, thought it a good opportunity to play a little trick. Bailey had declared that a stoneless plum was entirely an impossibility, something that was outside of one human lifetime; he refused to believe the statement and could not be induced to risk his teeth on the experiment. To the great amusement of Burbank and Osterhout, he took a knife from his pocket, commenced to peel the plum and to cut away the fleshy part, in order to expose the stone which he was sure would be there. How great was his astonishment when he finally did not find anything but the naked eatable kernel!

What Eminent People Have Said About the Originator of the Miracle Plum

Prof. E. J. Wickson, A. M., Professor of Agricultural Practice of the University of California.

No other man has given to horticulture so many valuable things as has Luther Burbank. The list of fruits he has given to this country is a large one and embraces some of the most valuable varieties now grown.

Dr. David Starr-Jordan, President Leland Stanford Jr. University.

Luther Burbank, the greatest originator of new and valuable forms of plant life of this or any other age.

Hon. S. F. Lieb, San Jose, Cal.

Nothing seems to daunt him until success finally crowns his efforts.

Dr. L. H. Bailey, Cornell University, New York.

It is an honor to California that Luther Burbank is its citizen. He is all that he has ever been said to be, and more. He is a genius.

W. Atlee Burpee, Philadelphia, Pa.

He stands easily at the head of the world's greatest experimentalists in plant life.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Every one of your plans is a monument in your honor.

Fred. C. Smith, Aldgate, South Australia.

I have long since learned to expect only the best from your hands.

BURBANK'S LATEST CREATION

G. L. Taber, Glen St. Mary, Florida.

Those who have followed Luther Burbank's lifework in the scientific production of new creations in fruit and flowers will require no better testimonials for a new variety than that it has been originated by Mr. Burbank and sent out with his commendation.

J. N. Winitza, Podolio, Russia.

A wonderful work with plants.

Whangarei Fruit Growers' Association, New Zealand.

We wish to have a permanent bound record of the origin of these wonderful new fruits and flowers, the creation of which is building up a monument to you which will remain for generations.

Prof. Wm. B. Alwood, Virginia College and Experiment Station.

While I have long been impressed with your work, I am now overwhelmed with the vast amount of good which you have been able to accomplish. I respect your work above all that has ever been done for horticulture.

Col. G. B. Brackett, Pomologist U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The man who always does most says the least. Your good works will bless humanity long after you have said "good-night." Your work is always a source of inspiration to me, and I am continually wondering "What will he accomplish next?"

What the Newspapers Have Said About the Originator of the Miracle Plum

National Nurseryman.

Of great importance to nurserymen is the work of Luther Burbank, of California. He is engaged exclusively in the production of fruits and flowers which are new in the highest sense of the word. It is wholly a private enterprise, and the most extensive of its kind on earth.

California Fruit-Grower.

California may well be proud of the rare work done by Luther Burbank.

New York World.

With what success Burbank has worked and pondered, all the world knows.

Texas Farm and Ranch.

The benefit accruing to the world from these new creations in fruits and flowers is incalculable.

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Garden and Forest.

The extent of his work shows how much may be done before one good variety can be brought forth, and how ardent must be the zeal which sustains any individual through long years of labor, expense and uncertainty. It can hardly be expected that many other persons will enter the field with so much enthusiasm, determination and ability.

Vacaville Reporter.

If we were to ask who, of all the citizens of California, is the most prominent in the eyes of the world, and who has done most to deserve the thanks of his fellow citizens, we should make haste to repeat the name of Luther Burbank.

San Francisco Call.

Burbank is the Edison of horticultural mysteries.

San Jose Mercury.

His yearly additions to improved varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers mark him as one of the most wonderful and beneficent men of the nineteenth century.

San Jose Herald.

The greatest horticulturist that the world has ever known.

New England Florist.

Mr. Burbank has become famous the world over for his success in creating new fruits and flowers.

Pacific Rural Press.

The productions of a few such varieties as the above should prove full consolation and reward for the labor Mr. Burbank puts forth. To get one such fruiting variety he has to fruit thousands, all the rest of which are probably worthless through reversion to the wild type, but this is the price which the devoted originator of new varieties has to pay for his victories.

Santa Rosa Republican.

The fame of Luther Burbank increases with each day.

Sunset.

He has done more than any other man ever did with fruits, and to this must be added achievements greater than can be conceded to any other man with flowers. In his breadth, Mr. Burbank stands alone.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The fame of Luther Burbank extends to all quarters of the globe.

Rural New-Yorker.

The products of his garden laboratory will doubtless be enjoyed by countless thousands long after the antics of many who now seek to monopolize attention are forgotten. Mr. Burbank is doing a stupendous, an unequaled work. That one man can do the work—nay, the tenth of it—passeth understanding.

BURBANK'S LATEST CREATION

Life and Work of Luther Burbank

Written especially for the Oregon Nursery Co., by

EDWARD J. WICKSON, A.M.

Professor of Agricultural Practice in the University of California; Author of "California Fruits and How to Grow Them," and "California Vegetables in Field and Garden;" Horticultural Editor of the "Pacific Rural Press," of San Francisco, etc.

The most eminent plant-breeder in the world is Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California. In the course of thirty-five years of devoted research and tireless experimentation he has made notable additions to the science of plant growth, and the results of his observation are diligently sought for by biologists from all parts of the world, who cross oceans and continents to visit him, and those who cannot command a personal interview treasure deeply all that can be secured from him through correspondence or through his published writings. One who has the authority to speak on the side of science recently said of Mr. Burbank: "In his ability to penetrate behind the facts to the laws which make facts significant he resembles Darwin, whose spirit and method he exemplifies." It is not, however, the value of Mr. Burbank's life and work from a scientific point of view, which is to be emphasized in this connection. It is mentioned merely to show the depth and breadth of the man whose wonderful achievements have lifted horticulture to a closer kinship with science than it has been accorded hitherto.

In a sketch specially prepared to accompany a business announcement of one of Mr. Burbank's wonderful new fruits, it is fitting to speak particularly of what seems to the writer one of his most striking and valuable characteristics, and that is **his keen perception of practical value in horticultural creation and his ruling purpose to perpetuate only those forms which at some points meet and answer human desires and needs.** Mr. Burbank is actuated continually by a longing to elevate, to ennoble, to advance his fellow-men, and he sees in plant improvement a means to lift human aspiration and to enhance human prosperity. But here again we have reached a point of view which it is not intended to occupy. Mr. Burbank's service to philanthropy, like his service to science, is only to be glanced upon in passing. His acute perception of the scientific needs of the horticulturist in his effort to supply food-plants and beauty-plants to meet all tastes and commercial requirements, is remarkable. His plans and efforts to develop new varieties possessing striking commercial value are a perfect demonstration of the fact that one can serve science and cherish philanthropy without becoming visionary. That Mr. Burbank has, in the midst of conceptions and discoveries which

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would lift many to the skies, retained his firm footing upon the world's industrial surface, and has continually held in view the business interests of producers and consumers of various horticultural products, discloses in a striking way the unique traits of the man and the wonderful width of his value to the world.

Mr. Burbank entered upon his life-work from the practical side. He was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1849, and his early years were passed amid the constant suggestions of quickly and effectively doing things which surround life in a New England manufacturing town. Even in his boyhood he entered a factory, and, by the invention of a machine, showed the owners how to cheapen their product. His creative imagination was thus early manifested. But he inherited tastes for outdoor activity rather than for the bustle and clatter of the workshop, and his imagination seized upon the possibility of plant improvement as more inviting than mechanical invention. While still a youth he won a victory, the echoes of which are still strongly resounding in the wide popularity of the Burbank potato, and the almost incalculable industrial value which it has conferred upon mankind for a third of a century. His entry upon fame was by way of exhibits of improved vegetables at the county fair and their praise in the county newspaper. His practical notions of securing better things, which were better because more useful, actuated his effort from the beginning, but he was not narrow in his view. He was amply endowed by nature with self-confidence and the spirit of adventure, but even this was dominated by what may be called practical ideas. He soon saw that to produce better things in the plant line, better climate was a powerful advantage ; and such was his purposeful adventure that he sold his famous potato, which has added millions to the wealth of the country, for such a sum as could be had for it, and reached California in 1875 with little more than youth, talent, courage, and a few potatoes to capitalize his new enterprises. Plant propagation, however, he knew, and, while his mind was ever running upon creative horticulture as his life-work, he busied himself so successfully for a few years with the nursery business that he accumulated money, bought land, and so fitly circumstanced himself for research and experimentation that he could carry, without appeal for outside aid, an amount of original and non-productive work in horticulture which no other man has thus far compassed even with the aid of endowments and subsidies. This achievement is unmistakable demonstration of business ability and practicality which naturally gives those who know of his career greater confidence in the value of his creations as measured by commercial standards. That such measurement was justified can be shown by a few illustrations:

The plum which bears Mr. Burbank's name was not originated by him, but its success shows how keen was his prophetic insight of the points of promise in a

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fruit. Of the many forms which he secured very early from Japan, he selected this for wide introduction, and his judgment has been approved, for the Burbank plum, says Professor Waugh, writing for the whole country, "is one of the best and most popular Japanese plums; early and heavy-bearing, freedom from insects and diseases, large size and attractive color make it a desirable market fruit."

The creation of the hybrid plum Wickson illustrates Mr. Burbank's appreciation of specific points of market value in a fruit, and his wonderful way of reaching an ideal which embodies notable practical value. The unique heart shape, so unusual to American eyes, so unplum-like and therefore attractive; the rich garnet color suffused upon a rich yellow, the latter a declaration of the light apricot flesh beneath; grand size, accompanied by perfect symmetry and finish; a reservoir of juice embodying the whole gamut of oriental flavors; keeping and traveling qualities of the utmost durability—all these are combined in the Wickson, and it is not surprising that its first sales in Chicago made the record for plum prices in this country, and gave irrefutable commercial demonstration that Mr. Burbank knows the practical points of value well, and does not place upon the market freak fruits which might be expected from a "wizard of horticulture," an exceedingly unsuitable term which thoughtless writers have conceived that they honored Mr. Burbank by using. It is an unsuitable term, because it excludes the discrimination between what is merely wonderful and that which is both wonderful and highly useful.

Glance for a moment at the **Shasta Daisy**. A wizard lacking appreciation of practical considerations would probably have stopped when he conjured up an ox-eye daisy as broad as his hand and have flashed his product in the eyes of the world, calling for worship. Mr. Burbank did not. He carried his wonderful creation along several lines of improvement which would enhance its value from a florist's point of view. He lengthened and stiffened the stem; he arranged and shaped the petals; he changed the profile of the dazzling blossom—all these and other changes being secured by the legitimate arts of plant-breeding, guided by the deep conviction that the large, yellow-centered disk should not only be good, but definitely good for something. The same achievement brings pleasure to one with taste for decoration and money to the commercial grower—two practical ends which an originator less able and less appreciative of actual utility might have failed to combine.

If Mr. Burbank had not possessed such keen perceptions and rich talent on the horticultural side, he would either have failed or have lost his present independent standing long ago. He could never have provided for his immense undertaking through so many years as he has done, and would have been either sold out by the sheriff or swallowed up by some well-endowed institution, which could promise him

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comfort instead of struggle. But he has hitherto respectfully declined all such offers which might divert his effort, and seems about to gather, in large measure, the fruits of his long and lonely labors. The effort, which he has never lost sight of, to produce things with strikingly new characters to meet the tastes and needs of mankind and to reward the productive industry which supplies them in commercial quantities, is attaining results in wonderful profusion. It is quite doubtful if all of them could have been reached if Mr. Burbank had been relieved of the requirement of self-support. To produce varieties, both of fruits and flowers, which were not only wonderful, but worth growing from a business point of view, made it absolutely necessary for him to set up standards of great variety and difficulty and to attain unto them.

We get an idea of how definite Mr. Burbank's aims are in his work for new fruits and how fully he covers growers' interests, from an address which he delivered before the California Fruit Growers' Convention of 1899, at San José :

"With the world as a market, competition is keen, and only the best fruits in the best condition will pay; fortunately, it generally costs much less per ton to produce large, first-class fruit than to produce the poorest and meanest specimens that are ever offered. Small fruit exhausts the tree much more rapidly than large fruit, as one pound of skin, stones and seeds represents at least ten or twelve pounds of fruit pulp; it will thus readily be seen that improved varieties which produce uniformly large, fine fruit, are more economical manufacturers of fruit, and also that the product is more salable; the difference in many cases will decide between success and failure.

"Many varieties have two or three superior qualities, but woefully lack in many others; some have a very weak and imperfect root system, no matter on what stock they may be grafted; others have scanty foliage, which readily falls a prey to drought or to fungous or insect enemies. Others are especially subject to blossom blight by late spring frosts, parching winds or rain; still others, though bearing the best of fruit, are so sparing of it that they are outstripped by others of less value. Numerous other faults are too well known to all observing fruit-growers.

"The fruit-grower of today is strictly a manufacturer and should have the latest and best improvements. The manufacturer of pins and nails would not long tolerate a machine which failed to produce pins and nails every other season, or one which produced even occasionally an ill-assorted, rusty, unmarketable product. And revolutionary as it may at first thought appear, there is no good reason for permanently producing poor fruit, for in time new trees will be produced which will produce good fruit with the utmost regularity and precision. Of course, there never can be one variety which will be the best for all purposes, but it is perfectly possible to produce varieties which, for their own special use, can be relied upon to produce full crops of the best fruit without fail; all this must be done by careful selection and breeding."

Thus Mr. Burbank clearly announces his adherence to industrial standards.

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This devotion to the practical interests of horticultural production and trade makes it impossible for him to drift into the ranks of visionaries, and at the same time conveys to those who patronize his varieties, assurance that they are not securing untried novelties, but are really gaining a share in something which, though new to the producing interest, has been proved by the severest economic and horticultural tests, and which will, where growing and selling conditions are suitable, produce the value claimed for it.

How keen is Mr. Burbank's sense of responsibility in the introduction of new varieties to public patronage, is shown by the following, which is also taken from his San José address, to which allusion has just been made:

"It has been said that it were better for a man that a millstone be hung around his neck and that he be cast into the sea than that he should introduce a fruit or flower which should prove to be of no value. In the introduction of a fruit or flower, no one who has not been through the experience can fully appreciate the sense of responsibility, and no one can more deeply lament a failure than the introducer."

Another important consideration should also be noted. Mr. Burbank's adherence to practical standards has not dwarfed his conceptions nor narrowed his sympathies. He has also cherished and enjoyed the finest sentiments and been actuated by the broadest philanthropy. Speaking at the recent International Plant Breeders' Conference in New York, of the broad vistas of success and influence which open before the plant-breeder, he said :

"But these vast possibilities are not alone for one year, or for our own time or race, but are beneficent legacies for every man, woman and child who shall ever inhabit the earth. And who can estimate the elevating and refining influences and moral value of flowers, with all their graceful forms, bewitching shades, combinations of color and exquisitely varied perfumes? These silent influences are unconsciously felt even by those who do not appreciate them consciously, and thus with better and still better fruits, nuts, grains and flowers, will the earth be transformed, man's thoughts turned from the base, destructive forces to the nobler productive ends which will lift him to higher planes of action toward that happy day when man shall offer his brother man, not bullets and bayonets, but richer grains, better fruits and fairer flowers."

Although Mr. Burbank has been continuously engaged in plant-breeding for more than a third of a century, he is still in middle life. Fortunately he began early, and arrives at the fullness of his command of his subject with many years remaining in which to pursue with undiminished energies his reasonable policies, to secure the results of his distinguished abilities and to attain the ends of his lofty aspirations.

Later. Professor Wickson, writing in the May, 1905, issue of the "Sunset," speaking of hybridization of different species, says :

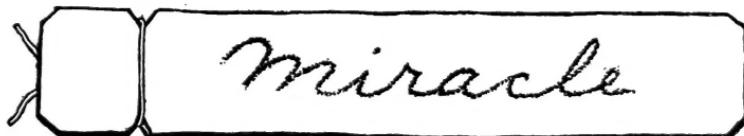
THE STONELESS PLUM, MIRACLE

"But more surprising achievements are wrought by hybridization involving different species, followed also by most exact selection toward desired ends. The stoneless prune "Miracle," which retains the kernel but does not furnish it with a shell, is a startling novelty with apparently great commercial possibilities, because it admits of producing prunes naturally stuffed, the cured pulp inclosing a nut having a flavor like the almond.

"This achievement was attained by using a European species which had never been of horticultural value until Burbank conceived the idea that he could make use of one habit of the plant, which was to put a naked kernel in its scant acrid flesh. By securing a large number of crosses of this species with the French prune, and by tireless selection afterward, a group of stoneless fruits has been secured, in one of which (Miracle) at least, a plump white kernel lies naked in abundant, yellowish, sweet and juicy flesh. Its exterior is that of a dark blue plum, and to be told to bite freely through it conveys a shock to the dental nerves which it is hard to subdue, but which the adventurous experimenter must enjoy."

Conditions Governing the Sale of Miracle Plum Trees

Having paid Mr. Burbank a very large sum of money for the entire stock, together with all rights for the new and only tree of his stoneless plum (named by him "Miracle"), we applied for, and have received a trade-mark for the name "Miracle" as applied to this variety of plum, giving us the sole right to use this name in connection with plum trees; and no other person or persons, firms or corporations, has the right to solicit, sell or offer for sale this variety, or use the name or word Miracle in connection with plum trees in any way, unless authorized by us to solicit, sell or offer for sale trees of the Miracle plum. Such certificate must bear the signature and the imprint of the seal of the Oregon Nursery Company, and, as a further guarantee to purchasers that all trees sent out under the name of Miracle are true and genuine, there will be attached to each tree a label bearing the Miracle trade-mark. Thus :



Trade-mark registered March 27, 1906.

Each purchaser of the trees of this variety will sign a contract, binding themselves that they will not sell or give away any trees, buds, scions, cuttings or grafting wood from the Miracle plum trees purchased from us, and will plant and propagate same only for their own use, and profit to be derived from sale of the fruit.

BURBANK'S LATEST CREATION

SALE AND DISTRIBUTION

The Miracle plum trees will be introduced through our regular salesmen, and only those who can show certificates authorizing them to solicit for the Miracle should be intrusted with orders.

PRICES

When these trees are purchased to be delivered with our regular shipments, freight will be paid by us in the usual way.

When it is desired that trees be sent by express, five per cent may be deducted from the price, when the trees will be carefully packed and delivered to express company, and the purchaser pays the express charges.

As previously stated, the Miracle is inclined to be dwarfish in its habit for a standard tree, usually branching low. For this reason, the trees when sent out will be rather smaller in height than the average of nursery trees at the time of shipment.

Miracle Plum Trees, 3½ to 5 ft., first-class

One tree	\$2 50
Two trees	4 90
Three trees	7 20
Four trees	9 40
Five trees	11 20
Six trees	13 50
Twelve trees	24 00

The stock of the Miracle being limited, and wishing to distribute it as much as possible, not more than twelve trees will be sold in any one order.

All correspondence should be addressed:

WASHINGTON NURSERY COMPANY or BRANCH OFFICE

TOPPENISH, WASH.

DETROIT, MICH.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Write for Terms



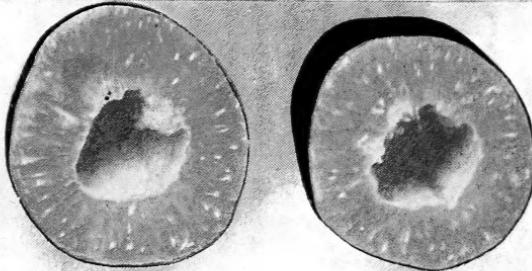
MIRACLE PLUM

Burbank's New
Stoneless
Variety



miracle

TRADE MARK REGISTERED MARCH 27, 1906



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MIRACLE (*Natural Size*). Originated by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California. A cross between the French fruit, *Prunus Sans Noyeau*, and the French prune. In general form, it resembles the French prune, its staminate parent, but is larger in size. The color is distinctly of the Damson type, a rich, dark purple with heavy blue bloom. Flesh of good quality, sweet, rich and juicy, with stone wholly eliminated.